

CONSTITUTION DEBATE TOMORROW

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Prof. Wolfson, Biology, fired without cause— sex discrimination a factor

By Katherine Gutkind

Nancy Wolfson, former Associate Professor of Biology, had her contract terminated August 31, 1975. She remains at McGill, demoted to "Research Associate", until August 31, 1977, when presumably, if she is not reappointed, she will have to leave the University.

According to a memo Wolfson received from Gordon MacLachlan, Chairperson of the Biology Department from 1970 to 1975, the reasons for termination were: "Committee members concluded unanimously that they could not recommend tenure on the basis of your academic record and our expectations of the standards of achievement required to confer this status." (November 29, 1974)

Wolfson replied in a letter dated December 10 of the same year: "The decision of the Reappointments Committee is at odds with previous judgements of my record, and indicates that the Committee is using an entirely new set of standards of its own which have never been revealed to those to whom they are applied. The action of your Committee appears totalitarian and arbitrary."

Wolfson's appeal attacks

MacLachlan on his procedures. She had been at McGill for 11 years prior to her termination and was never warned about the apparent displeasure of her presence by the Biology Department. Although the Chairperson felt Wolfson's performance was deteriorating, MacLachlan was reported to say he does not believe "it is the Chairperson's responsibility to criticize professors, since they usually react badly to criticism." (Report of Feb. 24, 1975.)

Wolfson appealed to the Department, the McGill Association of University Teachers, and the Senate Staff Relations Committee and is now in the process of appealing to the Canadian Association of University Teachers. (Although all three investigating committees have sided with the Department's decision, all agree that because of the procrastination in her notification, compensation was warranted.)

Thus, Wolfson was "compensated" a drop in status and salary. In an interview conducted Monday, Wolfson termed this move discriminatory, since another professor, who was put in limbo for a year, and subsequently re-hired, received his regular status and a full-year salary. Wolfson main-

tains that she was demoted because, if re-hired at McGill in the associate professor position, tenure would be imminent. According to Wolfson, it is cheaper for the University to have less tenured academics and hire new professors.

But, the title Research Associate implies that the person is conducting research under the auspices of someone with a higher status. However, Wolfson has been given no one to work under, and is not legally "qualified" to apply for grants as a Research Associate.

Vice-Principal (Academic) Eigil Pedersen said yesterday that McGill is "not high-bound about our titles around here". He added that Wolfson "could have been a lecturer, sessional lecturer", etc.

The purpose of Wolfson becoming a Research Associate was to provide her with financial support, Pedersen explained. Wolfson wrote to Principal Robert Bell on September 13 to inquire about the missing benefits usually granted to Research Associates. As of yet, she has received no answer.

Wolfson's dismissal is based upon her "lack" of publications, her teaching, and her committee work within the

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Promises, promises: For people without answers, they sure talked a lot. National Assembly hopefuls from the riding of NDG were confronted Monday night by more than 100 women, angered by the candidates' ignorance of women-related issues.

CRSS holds first public meeting

By Justin Loughry

Less than a dozen students attended the first public discussion of the Majority and Minority Reports of the Committee to Restructure the Students' Society (CRSS) held yesterday.

Disappointed by the low turnout, which they attributed to inadequate publicity, those present nonetheless discussed several aspects of the proposed constitutions, including the role of the Executive Director of the Students' Society and the governance of the McGill Daily under the Majority Report's recommendations.

The original Majority Report proposal would establish a University-appointed Executive Director for the Society who would assume responsibility for the daily conduct of Students' Society affairs and sit on all the principal governing committees of the Society.

Several students expressed fear that the Executive Director would come to dominate the policy-making committees through what one student termed "a monopoly of infor-

mation". After considerable discussion, the Majority Report representatives conceded that this could become the case, and agreed that the redraft of the constitution would drop the Executive Director from his or her position on the Students' Council.

Discussion often focused on treatment of the McGill Daily in the Majority and Minority recommendations. Editor of the Daily, Larry Black, expressed disappointment that the Majority authors had not included an explicit guarantee of editorial autonomy for the campus newspaper. The Report calls for the setting up of a committee by the Dean of Students to delineate the relationship between the paper and the Council. The representatives asked that Black frame a proposal defining editorial freedom for inclusion in the revamped Report.

The CRSS members will meet with interested students again tomorrow at 1 pm in Stewart Biology Building, room S 1-4, to explain and discuss any changes in the proposed constitutions.

Yesterday's Daily:

Never arrived on campus because of a power failure at the printers. But fear not; although you missed yesterday's debate on the new constitution, Tuesday's Daily comes with today's.

Editorial Board:

Gathers today at 4 pm in the office. Be prompt, because we're meeting in another place.

"You're in the book":

Miller on McCarthyism

By Chris Pomiecko

"Is there any point to which you wish to draw my attention?"

"The curious incident of the dog in the night time."

"But the dog did nothing."

"That is the curious incident."

With this dialogue between Sherlock Holmes and Doctor Watson, Merle Miller, speaking Monday at McGill, began his personal account of the infamous McCarthy years in the United States. The McCarthy era in America was a period in the nineteen-fifties when hundreds of prominent people in the arts were dismissed from their jobs and persecuted and occasionally jailed for alleged Communist affiliation. Miller was pointing out the peculiar fact that no one did anything about it.

The author of Plain Speaking (about Harry Truman); Only You, Dick Daring; and a book on his homosexuality; and several novels which were "widely reviewed and bought only by

my mother" has been sent by the American Department of External Affairs to lecture on McCarthyism in America. That he has been sent by the American government to speak in Canada on a skeleton in the congressional closet seems to be an odd case of airing your dirty linen. His tour also coincides with the arrival of a movie on this era, The Front, which he briefly mentioned.

Speaking before a small yet responsive crowd Miller articulated disjunctedly upon McCarthyism, Richard Nixon, "the bard of San Clemente", Jimmy Carter, for whom he campaigned and claimed, "I carried Wisconsin for Carter," as well as Lyndon Johnson, whose biography he is currently writing. He was a captivating, humorous and often self-deprecatory speaker.

He summed up the nightmarish atmosphere of the time of the trials, by saying, "It was like Kafka." In 1953, after giving a lecture, a woman approached him, "one of those ladies with a

mink coat... and sneakers" who asked him, "Mr. Miller, are you a member of the Communist Party?" He replied, "It's none of your goddamn business." Within a few weeks, he had been placed in Red Channels, the book distributed to the heads of the entertainment industry, listing 151 people of dubious patriotism. And there were no more lectures for fifteen years, no more TV, "People I'd known for years crossed the street."

So Miller changed his name, writing under his Mother's name, Dora Bea Winters a play which worked for a while. But many people were less fortunate. John Garfield, né Jules Garfinkle, was an actor at Warner Brothers. When he was blacklisted the studio decided not to renew his contract. "He died six months later."

The Red Scare affected all levels of society. At American universities professors were required to take an oath of loyalty; over two thousand

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PQ candidate Bourgeois against a 'Blank' riding

By Marc Cassini

Line Bourgeois, PQ candidate in St. Louis, addresses anglophone Quebec when she claims that péquistes are not monsters. "We don't have much time to save Quebec from assimilation, from becoming a French ghetto amidst 240 million anglophones, but a PQ government would never proclaim independence unless the people of Quebec, in approval of our performance, would decide to opt for separation via referendum," Bourgeois vows that she would leave the PQ if it ever forced separation on Quebecers.

Separation, argues Bourgeois, cannot occur until the economic problems of the province are rectified. She admits that party leader René Lévesque, has developed as yet no specific tactics to tackle the budget deficit which could reach one billion dollars.

But Bourgeois feels that "the English people of Quebec should comprehend that the PQ is the most progressive and democratic party in North America." She cites as evidence the fact that she was elected, and not appointed, to the St. Louis candidacy. Unlike l'Union Nationale charges Bourgeois, whose leader, Rodrigue Blon, habitually contradicts himself, or the Liberal Party, which courts the anglophone vote at election time, the PQ makes no promises. "The PQ has never been immersed in

scandal," proclaims Bourgeois, though she adds that the PQ has never been in power either.

"The PQ is open to the problems of all minorities," says Bourgeois, claiming that English must be taught in Quebec schools and that the teaching of both official languages must be improved.

Bourgeois criticizes her Liberal opponent, Harry Blank, with relish. She calls him a "phantom" because, in his twelve years as the provincial MNA for St. Louis, she has seen him only once. There are places in St. Louis that Blank has never been, states Bourgeois. "He is negligent, disinterested and appears only around election time. He has continually furthered his own interests," Bourgeois disclosed that she will have some evidence by the end of the week which will expose Blank to a formal accusation. "I am the first candidate to ever visit Little Burgundy," she says.

Because students make up a significant part of the population of St. Louis, Bourgeois is receptive to student problems. She favours the transformation of Mont St. Louis into a student residence, which was effected recently by Save Montreal and students from CEGEP de Vieux-Montreal.

Bourgeois says she communicates with the operators of the Co-op Durocher (another student residence) and holds that more residences are

required. "Students need housing and the PQ is touched by the housing problem."

In fact, housing is foremost on Bourgeois' list of priorities. She also feels that the present system of old age pensions, notably for the handicapped, requires adjustment and revision. Bourgeois pledges allegiance to solving the concrete problems of Quebec.

Bourgeois claims to be interested in the various citizen housing groups in St. Louis, including the Jeanne Mance Committee. She criticizes the municipal regime for tolerating pollution and demolition in the area. Reporting that "38,000 cars invade Jeanne Mance Street daily, we propose that Bleury Street be made into a 2-way artery."

Bourgeois also reports that 60 percent of the housing units in St. Louis are fire-traps. There are 315 fires per year, she says. "The PQ would develop a new housing plan in consultation with citizens groups to rectify this."

She stresses the fact that both she and her party are completely against the takeover of Quebec real estate by foreigners. Citing La Cité, a 100 percent American-owned complex bounded by Prince Arthur, Milton, and Hutchison Streets and Park Avenue as an instance, Bourgeois criticizes the Liberal Party for allowing it to happen. "The PQ would never condone such a thing,"



Eva Friede

Line Bourgeois, St. Louis' PQ candidate.

she says.

Bourgeois mentions the demolition of the Laurentien Hotel as another example of the wastage of resources that the Liberals tolerate. "We demolish rather than renovate," she states. "This serves speculators. Montreal requires an urban plan and zoning laws. The PQ would institute these and direct resources."

As one of seven women PQ candidates running in this election, Bourgeois is dismayed by the fact that her party has no official policy on abortion. She understands the hesitation, she claims, because politics has traditionally ex-

cluded women, and "men can't choose for women." Bourgeois

believes that she and her six running mates will change the PQ's non-attitude to abortion. Bourgeois argues that "all women should be able to have an abortion if necessary. All women have an equal right—poor as well as rich—to abortion."

Bourgeois denies that she is a feminist. "If I were a feminist, I would not be in politics," she says, "because politics is still a man's world, even in the PQ." She hopes that the women of Quebec will eventually put pressure on the various political parties to demand representation in them.

Twelve 'blank' years in St. Louis Riding

By Jennifer Robinson

Harry Blank, incumbent Liberal candidate for St. Louis, is the immigration lawyer responsible for the re-entry into Canada of Nguyen Tan Doi, a central figure in a notorious multimillion dollar bank scandal that rocked Vietnam in 1973. Blank's 12 years as a Liberal MNA have been anything but blank. In December 1972, the RCMP seized Blank's files in connection with an investigation into the 'financial arrangements' of a Stephenville mill owned by Canadian Javelin Ltd.

In June 1975, Blank announced to the Gazette, that he handled "100 to 200" Vietnamese immigration cases over the past ten years. He described 50 of these Vietnamese as "rich businessmen" - "People we have need of here in Québec". The most notorious person that Québec needs is Nguyen Tan Doi, a Vietnamese banker accused of financing the black market narcotics dealings of General Dang Van Quang.

Quang is a former right-hand man of Thieu and has been ac-

cused of heroin trafficking and schemes of selected assassination. Blank's client, Tan Doi was intimate with top government officials in Saigon and his family hosted Quang at the family residence in NDG on his arrival in May 1975. According to Blank, Tan Doi owed Quang a favor because Quang had intervened to prevent Tan Doi from being shot.

"For many, the beginning of the end of the war in Vietnam came in the new year of 1968, when, after the famous Tet offensive, the ancient Imperial capital of Hue fell. In the months afterward, a handful of the wealthiest Vietnamese quietly flew to Montreal, bought property and became landed immigrants, though some were not to live here until years later. But this was their escape route, painstakingly plotted, their insurance against the future," explains Maclean's, March 8, 1976.

Doi became a landed immigrant in April, 1969, bringing enough resources to buy an \$85,000 house in NDG and, just

around the corner from it, a sprawling \$1,540,000 apartment complex, since sold. Not only did Doi then turn right around and return to Saigon to run his Tin Nghia Bank - the second largest bank in South Vietnam - and oversee his four Saigon hotels - known centres of prostitution and drug trafficking - but he went back to be elected as a member of the national assembly and shortly after to be jailed in a massive bank fraud scandal in which some six million dollars was reported missing. Still, he was let out of jail as the Viet Cong approached the city, fled to a Thai refugee camp, and it wasn't long before he was on his way back to Canada with his visa revalidated as 'returning resident'.

His Montreal lawyer, Harry Blank, a skilled immigration specialist and deputy speaker of the Quebec legislature, had flown over to the Thai camp with Doi's papers, and Canadian immigration officials were only too happy to help him - blissfully unaware of Doi's

dabbles in politics and jail, both of which would have disqualified him. Immigration Minister Robert Andras has pointed out that, once stamped, his papers offered him an irreversible haven - which was handy, considering that by the time Doi arrived here General Quang, his wife and three children were already ensconced in his house.

Last December, after the publicity had blown over, Doi bought the 90-unit Motel Le Marquis near Montreal's Olympic site for \$450,000. Emphasizing the value of his experience in a recent interview with the Daily, Blank said that after all these years, he knew which doors to knock on. However, despite his 'ins', Blank has had little effect on curbing the massive demolitions in St. Louis in the past several years. "Specialists are beginning to think that low cost housing does not belong downtown", Blank stated, convinced that downtown Montreal was not a place to raise families. Nevertheless, since 1973 he has been

a member of Save Montreal, a group quite intent on retaining the right to live and raise a family in downtown Montreal.

In the midst of his campaign for re-election, Blank disclosed a miraculous plan to convert the abandoned Grey Nun Convent on Dorchester Boulevard into a low cost apartment building-senior citizens' residence complex. When asked if he thought the plan would be accepted, Blank replied: "Of course, because it's for the good of the people". Whether or not the good of the people has been in the minds of the Liberal government is a question of opinion - but opinions seem to have been focused on Bill 22 in this race for power. The housing dilemma and other critical issues have been swept aside and we are nearing the end of a typical name-calling campaign.

Blank stated that he is assured of re-election for, as he confirms, "Words are my livelihood".

Laberge: Bourassa must go

On Wednesday November 3, The Daily interviewed the President of the 280,000-member Quebec Federation of Labour (QFL), Louis Laberge. We were granted the interview on the condition that it last no longer than thirty minutes and that our questions deal primarily with the QFL position vis-a-vis next week's election.

Louis Laberge has been President of the QFL since 1964, and has been active in the trade union movement all his working life. In 1944, Laberge worked for Canadair as a machinist. He joined local 712 of the International Association of Machinists and became very involved in union affairs, rising through the ranks as a floor steward, grievance procedure official, a business agent, and in 1951 an international representative for local 712. In 1956 he joined the QFL Montreal Regional Council. Only six years later he became Vice-president of the QFL.

Such a steady and rapid ascent in the QFL hierarchy could be accomplished only by a man of extraordinary leadership abilities, capable of adapting to and dealing with numerous and different situations.

Laberge was extremely sociable, displaying a sharp sense of humour throughout our visit to his office.

We began our interview in French. However, Laberge wanted to respond in English to ensure that only his exact words be taped and printed.

The following is the taped transcript of our conversation. We have altered the text as little as possible to guarantee that Laberge's words and the context in which they were spoken are accurate.

Lewis Gottheil
Myron Welik

Daily: The QFL has been the first labour group to come out and support a given political party and moreover it is the first labour central to officially support the Parti Québécois. What were the basic reasons that caused the QFL to give that support?

LABERGE: There are three basic reasons. Firstly the PQ is a democratic organization. I mean if you are a member of the party you can be heard, you can send in resolutions, you can change the party programs and so forth.

Secondly, it is an honest party. Contrary to what the Liberal Party is; with its unknown sources of revenue and so forth. Some of it known now, as a matter of fact, before the CECO (Commission d'Enquête sur la Crime Organisé), some of it was learned.

Thirdly, because the PQ is the political formation on the basis of its programs and by its actions, that best answers the aspirations of the workers we represent. It does not entirely respond to our needs. It is not a workers' party. But we believe it

is the only political formation in existence which has a serious basis as well as a disciplined organization. The Union Nationale is now picking up but you must remember that this resolution to support the PQ was passed last December '75 by the delegates at our convention. At that time the PQ was the only political party with an organization that could rid us of the Liberal Party. That at the same time, as I've said answers to a great extent our aspirations, and is an honest democratic organization.

This past year, with Bill C-253, which dealt with maintaining essential services, the PQ took essentially a very conservative and anti-labour stand. Given those facts, the QFL still must believe it is an important enough party to support?

LABERGE: It's the only sensible thing to do at this stage of the game. It is too late to talk about creating a serious opposition challenge to the Liberal Party by building a completely new organization, like a Workers' Party. I mean that's not serious, that's taking workers for fools. At the same time we have said to our most militant people, "Get inside the Parti

quite often said that we in the QFL were not as "politicized" as they were. They (CNTU) are the central labour body with "ideals and ideas", except that during an election they remain very silent. I don't believe in that. Anybody can make speeches. I believe in action. As to whether we are in favour of a workers' party or not, the discussion has not yet fully been explored within our structures. We have people who favour it, but I for one hesitate. Because in a workers' party you will have all those bloody extremists who say they are revolutionary people, while they live in their cozy apartments with colour TV sets.

Is it necessary that they be allowed in? A workers' party can have some standards and discipline. If it is a democratic organization how can you bar people from joining?...

LABERGE: We had a discussion on this subject at our last convention. There were people who favoured such a party, but the majority were against it. Part of the reason they were against it, is because of the time element. I must add, this is important. We are not elected to participate in political gatherings or political

They were represented of course at our last convention as well as anybody else. As far as we are concerned, again I say, the PQ is the only political organization with a real chance of getting rid of the Liberal Party. For the moment, this is enough for us.

Could you give us a brief rundown of what you see as the social forces behind the other parties running for office?

LABERGE: I don't think we have to lose any time over the PNP. I mean "Toto" Choquette knows that he's a born leader and he's prepared to lead anything, anywhere. I don't think we have to lose any time over the PNP. It's too bad, because I believe Choquette is fundamentally a very honest man. But a lost soul.

The Parti Creditiste is of course from way back right. And too bad because they did represent to a certain extent the sentiments of many Québécois, particularly those from the rural areas. The UN, you of course must recognize, is a brand new political formation, almost dead two years ago. Saved by a miracle by Mr. Bellemare. Now they have elected Mr. Biron as their chief who, like Mr. Bourassa, thinks the best way

time with a majority that he will pass a law restricting the right to strike in the public and para-public sectors?

LABERGE: Well, what will that mean? The policemen and the firemen never had the right to strike, that never stopped them. In New Zealand, where the right to strike is not recognized by law they have more strikes than we have in Quebec. Mr. Bourassa will not resolve anything this way. I think he is in the best position to know about that. He's tried with special laws. He's got the championship for special laws. He hasn't succeeded in resolving anything. It's worse in the schools now than it was when they were striking. It's not so much better in the hospitals than it was during the rotation strikes. He hasn't resolved a damn thing. And if the population loves peace, and if they are interested in getting a better social climate in Quebec, then we need a government that will be a responsible government. A government which we can respect. A government where we know we can discuss with. Dialogue with. Not a government that will use special laws in order to hammer us into line. He'll never succeed into doing it.

Talking about a government that we can respect, René Levesque has been saying on TV and in the press that he wants to institute a government-union climate of faith and trust and he thinks he's the man and the PQ is the party to do that. Do you think that's possible, given certain management-labour conflicts that are inevitable even when and if the PQ becomes the government?

LABERGE: Well, for instance, René Levesque said, I believe the other day in Sept-Îles, that a prolonged strike in the hospitals doesn't make any sense. It's inhuman. I agree with him. We have made suggestions to the Bourassa government to assure essential services. He never responded to our suggestions, preferring to adopt a special law, Bill 253, which really was a negation of the right to strike. To us, Mr. Levesque is certainly much more responsible as a politician than is Mr. Bourassa. To start with, Mr. Levesque has got his hands free, he's not tied in with the big multi-national corporations and big business. We would be prepared to sit down and discuss with Mr. Levesque in order to find a solution. So that the population would not be hostages to conflicts. Mr. Bourassa has made it a speciality to let these disputes drag on and on. And of course it doesn't do anything to build a better climate. I agree with Mr. Levesque, that a prolonged general strike in public services is inhuman. We are prepared to sit down and find solutions.

But if Mr. Levesque wants to avert a potential prolonged hos-

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Robert Bellini

Québécois". I am not a member and I don't intend to become a member but if our people want us to support the PQ, there are necessary changes that must take place in the PQ organization. This can be done if our people do work inside the party. They can become members. They can certainly orient the programs of the PQ towards their needs. This is possible because the PQ is fundamentally a democratic organization.

Norbert Rodrigue of the CNTU, in a recent interview published in the Montreal Star, said he was in favour of the organization of a labour party though he didn't want to specify any date or time when the party should be organized. How do you feel about this?

LABERGE: The CNTU has

studies. If we were to become really disenchanted with the PQ, then I don't think we would have any choice. Since many of our people believe we can change the PQ, to make it more of a democratic organization rather than creating a labour party, I think it's worth a try and so this is what we are trying.

Has there been any reaction from the Canadian Labour Congress in Ottawa towards your support of the PQ?

LABERGE: I don't know. I haven't asked and I won't.

What has been the reaction of the ethnic members of the QFL towards your decision?

LABERGE: The Italians and the Greeks and all of the other nationalities that we have as members, I think they understand our position very well.

to win votes is to be against the labour movement and against the workers. As far as I'm concerned, Mr. Biron does not frighten us more than Mr. Bourassa. Mr. Bourassa is even worse because with 102 members in the National Assembly, he had all the tools he should have needed to take action. How many deputies must he have, 115? He'll have to wait some time! If you remember the 1973 elections, the Liberals employed the same speeches that "labour has gone too far. I'm going to take action against them. I'm going to do this and I'm going to do that."

Bourassa has never done anything about it, in the three years he has been in power.

Do you think that if Mr. Bourassa attains power this

Laberge...

continued from page four

pital strike that is so demanding for the FTQ members because they're losing money, and unfair for the people in the hospitals, don't you think the fairest solution would be for a Parti Québécois government to raise the minimum salaries of the workers in the hospitals, give in to their demands, like \$165 this past year. Wouldn't that be the quickest way? And if that is the quickest way, doesn't it put the PQ government in a hole, because just like the Liberal government, it has got to balance a budget?

LABERGE: Yes, but instead of spending one billion for a bloody stadium which will be empty most of the time, perhaps we could spend a bit more money to ensure essential services to the population. For instance, right now, today, in the hospitals, nobody is talking about the situation, but it's terrible. You cannot get admitted into an emergency department. This is absolutely awful, unthinkable, with the money we are spending to assure these services. It's no better than it was last year when the dispute was fully on, but nobody talks about it. I find that strange. So there is a lot of things that can be done. It's not only wages, we said that before and I'm going to repeat myself. But if you do control prices, if you do control profits, automatically our wages are controlled. There would be no reason to ask for a 12%, 14%, 15%, or 17% wage increase if the cost of living would remain the same. We would simply be asking for perhaps 3% or 4%, to try and better our condition. That would be the size of it. So these things can be done. Now you hear all the political parties are talking about the elderly. Nobody talked about them for the six-and-a-half years that Mr. Bourassa was in power. He built decent housing for these people. Now he thinks about them in order to get their votes. Jesus, I hope the population sees clear through this illusion. Election promises are so easily made.

Let's construct a hypothesis here. That is, if the PQ wins and if the PQ wins their independence referendum, would a separate Quebec state as a political unit change anything for the QFL, because the QFL is a regional central of the Canadian Labour Congress?

LABERGE: You know, that's a good question. Jacques Brulé, who was the Quebec director of the Canadian Union of Public Employees, was asked the same question about two years ago. The newspaperman said, "How come you as a member of a national union, a Canadian union, support the PQ? What if Quebec should secede?" He said, "I would become a member of an international union, with members in Quebec and the rest of Canada." In a joking way, of course. But you know it would not make any difference. Because the problems of the workers are the same the

world over.

And to us it would not make any difference, but one thing is very important. That is, the PQ is an honest political formation. They have guaranteed that there would be a referendum vote if they do get elected. I am satisfied that there will be a referendum vote, should they take power. We will take a position on the referendum vote when the time comes. When it happens, we will certainly do everything in our power to get the citizens to participate. So whoever does not think this is the only solution will have a chance to express themselves.

I don't think the labour movement will be affected in any way, shape, or form. Even if you have a referendum to decide for political sovereignty, that does not mean Quebec will live between closed walls. I mean, that's crazy. We live on the North American continent among millions of people. Quebec would have to associate itself with all the others. I mean it isn't as dark as Mr. Bourassa would make us believe.

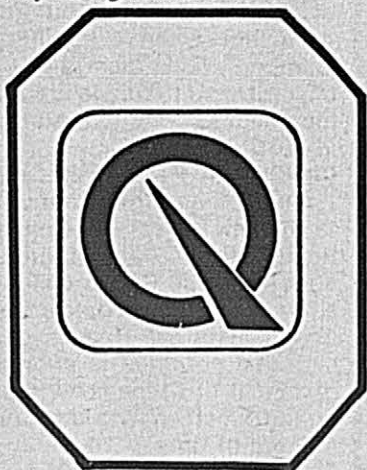
Are you giving any concrete support to the PQ? Like money, or the organizational talent or effort of any of your militants?

LABERGE: We've had a meeting with our senior reps or the major representatives of our union on October 28. This morning we met with full-time reps. We have prepared a dossier of Mr. Bourassa's administration. This contains our opinions on all of the major issues, decided by our people a long time ago, included in this dossier is what Mr. Bourassa has done concerning answering our views or not done. This will be distributed to all our militants throughout Quebec.

We are asking our people to get involved. Already we know that hundreds of our militants are involved. Bourassa talks about controlling labour finances. That's nonsense. We have had men here from the Department of Revenue in Ottawa, for the last three months. We've got nothing to hide. The QFL as such will never contribute to any political formation. Personally, I have. Personally, many of our members have, that's the way it should be.

Do you have any predictions on the vote of November 15?

LABERGE: No, who am I to make any predictions? I don't know what's going on in all the districts. I know we're going to do all we can in order that our wishes become real, rather than only being ideas.



Robert Bellini

Louis Laberge: "It is too late to talk about creating a serious opposition challenge to the Liberal Party by building a completely new organization like a workers' party. I mean that is not serious, that is taking the workers for fools".

PAPT: no to Liberals?

By Hilary Rosenberg

Leaders in the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers (PAPT) have predicted that the teacher vote in the November 15 provincial elections will be anything but Liberal, due to great discontent with the Bourassa Administration's management of education in Quebec. According to the Montreal Teachers' Association (MTA, a regional local of the PAPT) executive assistant Alan Wright, teachers feel "great animosity toward the Bourassa Liberal government... and past Liberal voters will be thinking twice."

Union leaders emphasize that throughout the past four years, the Bourassa Administration has proved irresponsible in fulfilling the educational needs of the public, mainly because education was not given enough priority in the last Quebec government. In the course of four months, Wright points out, four different Liberal MNAs held the position of Minister of Education, an example of government inconsistency which is "insulting to the MTA". Teachers are angered by the past Liberal government's irresponsiveness to their demands. The government flatly denied teachers a voice in educational matters. The teachers were forced to resort to strikes and harassment tactics to make their point known in Quebec City.

PAPT president Don Peacock found fault with Education Minister Jean Bienvenue's handling of the recent PAPT strike negotiations, which culminated in a 15-month struggle

with the Quebec Association of Protestant School Boards (QASSB) for a teacher contract. He criticized Bienvenue's hesitation to intervene in the talks, causing them to drag on much too long. Also, Peacock and other union heads resent the employment by the Government of a mediator (Alex Paterson), or as Peacock puts it, "a fact finder who didn't find any facts."

Teachers expressed disgust towards Bienvenue during negotiations when he spoke of breaking the strike and forcing teachers back to work by Bill 23 if the talks did not progress. This Education Bill passed by the Bourassa Government allows the Government to end a strike where it deems appropriate.

Union officials were disturbed by the Government's negligence in allowing negotiations to drag until the eve of elections, in contrast to Bienvenue's statement recorded in the October 17th Gazette that "There is no link between rumours of an election and the PAPT workload settlement", although union leaders think there was a most obvious link. Peacock feels that the \$12 million given to the QAPSB as a settlement was a misappropriation of funds in that the QAPSB will have the final say on where the money will go.

Although it is the general opinion of union officials in Montreal that the English teachers' strong support of the Liberal Party three years ago will not resurface on Nov. 15, they are uncertain as to where the teachers' vote will be

channelled. Neither the PAPT nor any of its 12 divisions of local unions are advocating the support of any party or candidate. Some officials in the unions think the teachers' vote will go to the Parti Québécois and the Democratic Alliance. Two teachers in the PAPT are running as candidates for the DA.

PAPT union leaders have mixed feelings about PQ policies. Alan Wright of the MTA believes that the PQ proposal to create unified and secular school boards is a worthy one if English schools are not eliminated. Douglas McCall, President of the Lakeshore Teachers' Association disagrees. He believes that unified school boards are impossible in Quebec because they would lead to confrontations within the school board administration itself.

On the issue of separatism and the PQ, Don Peacock comments, "It's the political answer to a phony issue." Mr. McCall stated: "If the majority of Quebecers want it then, fine." Both agree that separation will lead to a change in the structure and membership to the PAPT. They say that many teachers in the English schools would be "turned off" and would leave Quebec.

The MTA sent out questionnaires consisting of seven questions pertaining to education issues to all the parties. The replies have been published in a special edition of the MTA newspaper, "The Teacher" and has been distributed to all teachers to aid them in making their decisions on November 15.

Urban Issues

Urban renewal

Yvon Lamarre, vice-chairman of the city executive, has promised that a long-neglected part of St. Louis, north of Laurier St. between St. Lawrence Blvd. and St. Denis St., will be subject to urban renewal beginning in late 1978. At a cost of \$3.5 million, the Parc du Carmel project will include the construction of 119 new housing units, a playground and an arena and will increase the amount of green space in the area. The plan involves no residential demolition. In the past, the area has been heavily hit by demolition to create parking space for nearby industries.

Provincial bed crisis

Dr. Augustin Roy, president of the professional corporation of Quebec doctors, has revealed that the provincial government intends to reduce the number of hospital beds to 3.2 per 1000 citizens, a proportion he considers well below the international norm.

The Social Affairs ministry is obliging hospitals to cut budgets and reduce admissions. Roy declared that there are presently 5,000 chronically-ill Quebecers without hospital beds.

Bell seeks hike

Telephone rates for residential service in Montreal will increase by 9.5% in March, 1977 if the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission approves Bell-Canada's application. For the second time within a year, Bell Canada has applied for a general rate increase which would mean a 70% hike per month for Montreal and Toronto homes and a 60% increase for smaller centres. A substantial increase is also sought for most business telephone services, special facilities and extension phones. In December 1975, Bell Canada increased its rates bringing in an additional \$110 million in revenue. If accepted, the 1977 increase will mean an extra \$137 million, an increase of 6.5% in Bell's annual revenue.

Denis Hardy, Communications Minister, opposes Bell's application, saying that the corporation should increase its efficiency rather than its rates. Hardy plans to watchdog the Commission's hearings on Bell's application and intends to present a strong government case in an attempt to convince the Commission to reject another increase of telephone rates.

Good for you, Bill

Montreal has been saved from at least one high rise monstrosity. Bill Pattison, president of Delta Hotels, says that his firm's goal is to build a hotel in every major Canadian city. "The only big market we are not involved in is Montreal, which is so overbuilt that it's a disaster", said Pattison, content not to have to live in a disaster area.

Snow Jobs: "You have to dump it somewhere"

Snow removal costs the city over 10 million a year, and all the white stuff has to go somewhere. The administration has, in the last few years, used quarries owned by large cement companies as snow dumps. Last year, Miron rented one million sq. ft. to the city in St. Michel for \$13,000. This year it will rent for \$20,000, because "costs have gone up".

Another 500,000 sq. ft. belonging to Francon, used free of charge last year, will cost the city \$45,000. The excuse: "new management" and "taxes up".

Gerald Niding suggests that the city purchase the Francon plot. This would not only solve the snow problem, but would satisfy St. Michel residents who have been urging the city for years to move the quarries out of town. The cost is \$50 million.

MCM claims that the city should expropriate the land, and should stop granting privileges to "bad corporate citizens, polluters, violators of municipal regulations and tax loop-holers."

Lest we forget

Dr. H. Morgentaler was ordered, a week last Friday, to stand trial on December 13 on one of eight abortion charges still pending against him. Morgentaler was acquitted three times on charges of performing illegal abortions.

The Morgentaler issue has been going on for three years now and it appears that the 53-year-old doctor will be forced to endure arbitrary justice for quite some time.

—The members of the Montreal Bureau

URBAN ISSUES is produced by the Dally's Montreal Bureau, whose members are Jennifer Robinson, Wendy Schreiber, Ron Doyle and Marc Cassini. If there are any urban issues we are ignoring, please enlighten and join us.

Weltanschauung

By Daniel Boyer and
Michael Lewis

O Canada, Our Home and Native Land?

While Prime Minister Trudeau was in Japan no doubt stressing Canada's role as a Pacific power, he apologised to the Japanese Government for the wrongs done to Japanese Canadians during the last war. Seeing that Canadians of Japanese extraction merely share ethnic origin with those to whom the PM apologised, why was it necessary to span an ocean? Perhaps Trudeau should next go to Paris to apologise to the French Government for treatment received by the Québécois during that same period.

Caveat Emptor —

In a rare gesture of political fidelity, Premier Bourassa last week qualified his rantings while speaking to students at the 'Institute des Hautes Etudes Commerciales'. When asked about the fate of industry in Quebec under a PQ regime, Bourassa replied that, "I'm not going to tell you that all industry will move out,—after all I am not that much of a demagogue". Sensing the sniggers in the audience, Bourassa quickly corrected himself by quipping that he was, "not a demagogue at all". Needless to say, such last words adequately reassured the audience that the Government was in able hands.

On the Correct Handling of Contradictions between Two Masses —

Roughly 900 years after Canossa and 59 years after the October Revolution in the Russian Empire, the Chinese leadership has shot a note off to the Kremlin congratulating the Soviets on the anniversary of the Bolshevik insurrection. The spectre of "genuine Marxism-Leninism", seems more accommodating towards revisionism these days although the time is not yet ripe for 'retargeting their missiles'. Among other "heinous" crimes, Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, is said to have sought bonds of friendship with the Soviet Union, for which she is soon to be tried in Peking. Once Chiang Ching and her evil clique have been suitably liquidated for having tried to align with the Soviet Union, then the road will be open for the present regime of Hua to himself align with the Soviet Union.

Beyond Good and Evil —

Returning to Geneva after a briefing in London, Sir Ivor Richard has said that a Rhodesian settlement will be achieved within 48 hours. As Chairman of the peace conference now underway to make white Rhodesia into free Zimbabwe, Richard has also stated that the transition to majority rule would be complete within the 12 month limit stipulated by Nkomo and Mugabe. It is naturally heartening to hear that such a plan will definitely be adopted as a result of the low level dialectics so popular at such conferences. One is tempted to say, of course, that had Ian Smith not left the conference in an angry puff, then a settlement could not have been reached.

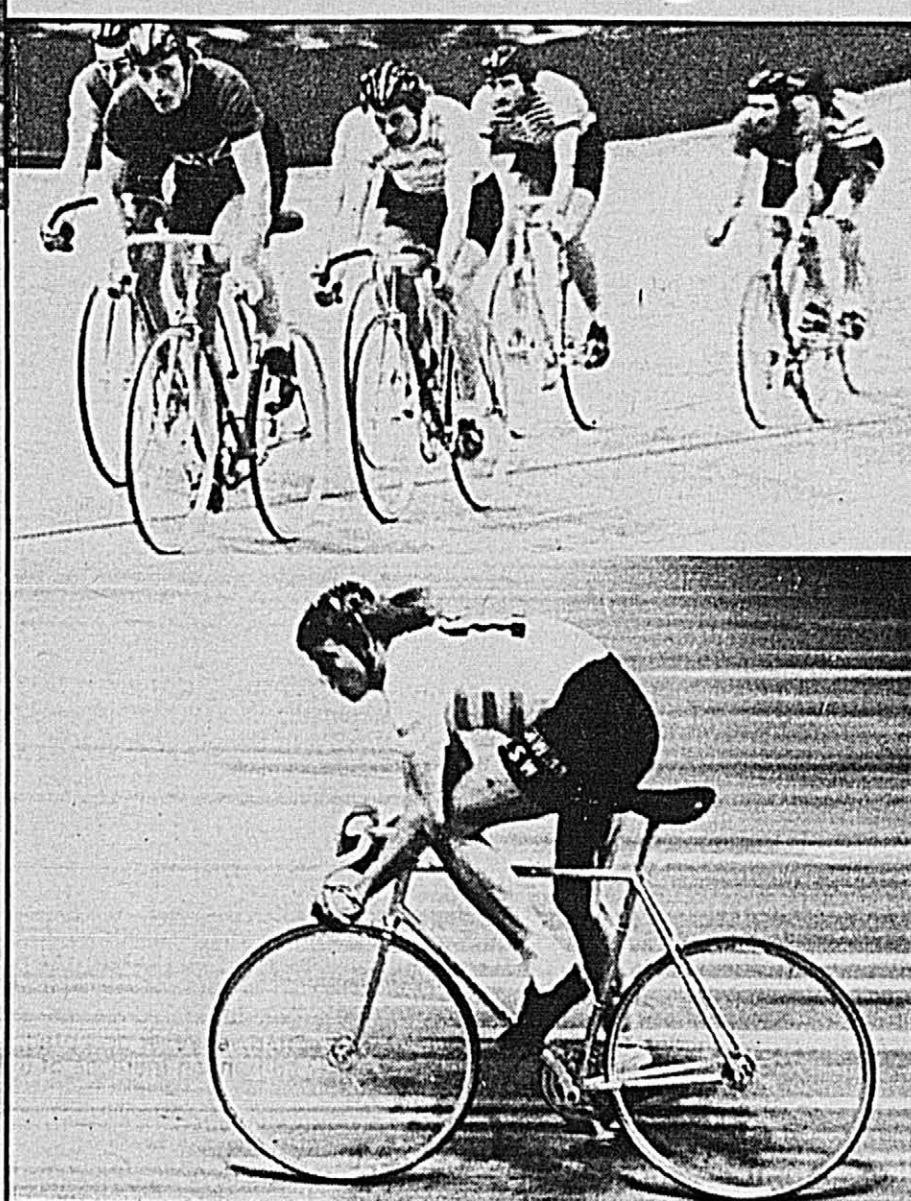
All Blacks versus Africa —

Now in Kenya on a goodwill visit, the Foreign Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Tallboys, has promised that sporting links between the little dominion and South Africa shall henceforth cease. Never a country to provoke contention with its white southern hemisphere neighbours, New Zealand will paly ball with the South Africans only if Pretoria promises to review its apartheid policies. According to Tallboys, the change of face can be attributed to the recent race riots in the Republic, including Soweto. Of course, New Zealand's aptly named rugby team the "All Blacks", had hardly begun their South African tour when the Soweto disturbances started, but Tallboys is looking to the future. At a time when a significant number of Commonwealth members had themselves participated in the Olympic boycott, an intransigent New Zealand may have bode ill for the pending Commonwealth Games to be held in Edmonton in 1978.

Dividing the Barriers that separate us —

On a sales promotional tour of Southeast Asia in an effort to win new buyers, the Concorde is now visiting Hong Kong. Besides the throngs of aircraft buyers usually found on the streets of this Crown Colony, several representatives have arrived from the People's Republic of China where the new 'pragmatists' of Hua have established paramountcy. The aircraft's potential is enormous for not only can the vast distances of China now be pulled together, but they can be pulled together with the Concorde in almost one third the amount of time.

The Weekly



Julian Kolbalev

Tenth Gear and Going Strong

by Joanne Eldinger

Those who managed to get out to the Velodrome last week had the opportunity to witness a first in Canadian Amateur Sports: a six-day International Cycling Competition. This Invitational meet, sponsored by the Canadian Government and Labatt Breweries, brought together nonprofessional cyclists of seven different nations for a week of exciting competition and bikemanship.

It is only in recent years that cycling has made the trajectory from Europe, where it enjoys the status and patronage of a legitimate culture, to North America, where it is still considered a minor sport, secondary to football, baseball, basketball, and hockey. The meet at the Velodrome, which was professionally organised obviously constituted an attempt to encourage Canadian interest in amateur cycling. Unfortunately the promotional objectives of the sponsors, due to poor publicity, were virtually nipped in the spoke. Nevertheless, the competitions managed to attract a loyal, if meagre crowd; despite foul weather, lack of information, and the unappealing trek to the Olympic site, an average of 1500-2000 cycling aficionados (or "loopies", as they are affectionately referred to by the racers) turned up each night to cheer on their favourites.

The three hour programme (nightly from 8-11), comprised a series of individual and combined pursuits, involving nine three-man teams. The

first events were a series of individual competitions, arranged in the form of five eight-lap sprints. The winners of each sprint were awarded points (6-4-3-2-1 according to place), which were transferred to their team total. The team with the greatest number of points and laps at the end of the meet won the competition (and \$1000). These one-man sprints were followed by an event known as "the jam", in which all three members of each team (there were nine) cycled nonstop around the track for thirty minutes, attempting to "lap" each other. This particular competition is characterised by enthusiastic pushing, shoving, and elbowing, and the spectators can usually anticipate a few spectacular falls by the racers, who fortunately display remarkable resilience after having "eaten it" (wiped out).

Following the "jam" is another mad sprint, with twenty-seven individuals frantically pedalling towards the finish line in an effort to capture cash prizes. The next event is the "miss and out" trials, otherwise known as "l'élimination", in which the last competitor of each race is dropped, and the finalists compete for the winner's title and a cash purse. Following the elimination series are more sprints, after which the entire programme recommences with the five eight-lap sprints. The name of the game, quite obviously, is endurance.

And what of the boys on the bikes, these dedicated athletes with thighs of

iron? They are a motly crew, coming to Montreal from France, Germany, Roumania, Italy, Great Britain and the U.S., but they share a common passion for bikes, booze and a good time. On the track, they are fiercely competitive — cycling is a serious part of their lives—but off the circuit, there is not a trace of animosity between them.

Apparently old hands with the media, the cyclists good-naturedly volunteered their impressions of their stay in the city. All were satisfied with the facilities and accommodations, which included free room and board at the Velodrome (in cabins converted to one room "suites"). However, many voiced disappointment at the lack of spectator support for the event, and several inquired as to the reasons for the poor publicity.

Roger Young, formerly a member of the U.S. Olympic Cycling team, currently the holder of the U.S. National Championship title, and a member of the Detroit team at the Montreal competition, praised the Velodrome as one of the most esthetically & functionally successful architectural accomplishments of its kind. "But," Young added, "until the public is made aware of competitions and encouraged by the media to support cycling as an amateur sport, the facilities will never fulfil their potential." Fred Markam, member of the California team, agreed, and further queried: "If Montrealers don't come to an event as exciting as

cycling, what does it take to rouse their interest?"

In answer to this question, let us take a look at the Olympic site the morning after the last day of the cycling competition. It is cold and bleak, a November Sunday. Montreal is grey and depressing—who would want to get out of bed? Apparently someone, for a queue of duffle coated people stand patiently at the entrance to the Velodrome, clutching thermoses and umbrellas, braving the wind and the dampness. As I wander around the site, perplexedly contemplating the scene, I am accosted by two middle-aged women, each grasping a lunch box and a collapsible canvas seat.

"Mademoiselle, s'il vous plait, où se trouvent les jeux?"

Les jeux? I am confused, taken aback. The races were finished a day before—is it possible that these people could have misinterpreted the schedule? Could these crowds be cycling fans, biking buffs, followers of the Tour de France, the Giro D'Italia? My heart thrilled—here were the supporters those racers had wanted, a day late, perhaps, but—the woman tugged impatiently at my sleeve.

"Les jeux, mademoiselle, les jeux de Bingo..." BINGO????????? At the Velodrome ????? With a seating capacity of 7000 ???

You can bet your handlebars, Roger Young.

Oh well... "N" 37, anyone?

And I became What



This man was on the cement howling at anyone walking past. "Hey man." He motioned me to come over, "Gotta quarter?" "Sure," I said, reaching into my pocket, and added, "Do you mind if I take your picture?" "No man, no man, not at all. You want me to look pretty man? Hey you got a cigarette?" "Sure." I give him a Benson and Hedges Deluxe, from England, the ones with the purple crest. It was sort of funny the way he held it daintily between his finger, and then he looked up to the camera, sticking his chin forward like aging women do to hide their double chins.

I went up to one lady, a very old woman who carried all her belongings wrapped up in a sheet under her dress, which made her look pregnant. She was sitting on a park bench on a warm summer day, wrapped in a woolen coat and clutching her belly-bundle.

"May I take your picture?"

"What?"

"MAY I TAKE YOUR PIC-TURE?"

"Wha?"

"May I take your picture!!"

"I don't want that you take my picture."



There were five or six young and asked if I could take their picture. "Are you a brother?" "Of what?"

"No. Just a brother. Of the world's a fucking mess, pollution, democracy...are you a brother?"

"I dunno."

"Well how about giving a little?"

"Well. Like man. You know, I don't want your picture?" "No, no, man, you don't want enough wanted posters. But you can't play guitar. He's the world's greatest." So I took some pictures, of the world, holding up some Zig Zag papers and pointing my finger. And then the wanted poster came out cuz you took our pictures. You can't play guitar.

"But you said I could take their picture."

"Yeah man but you gotta give us a picture."

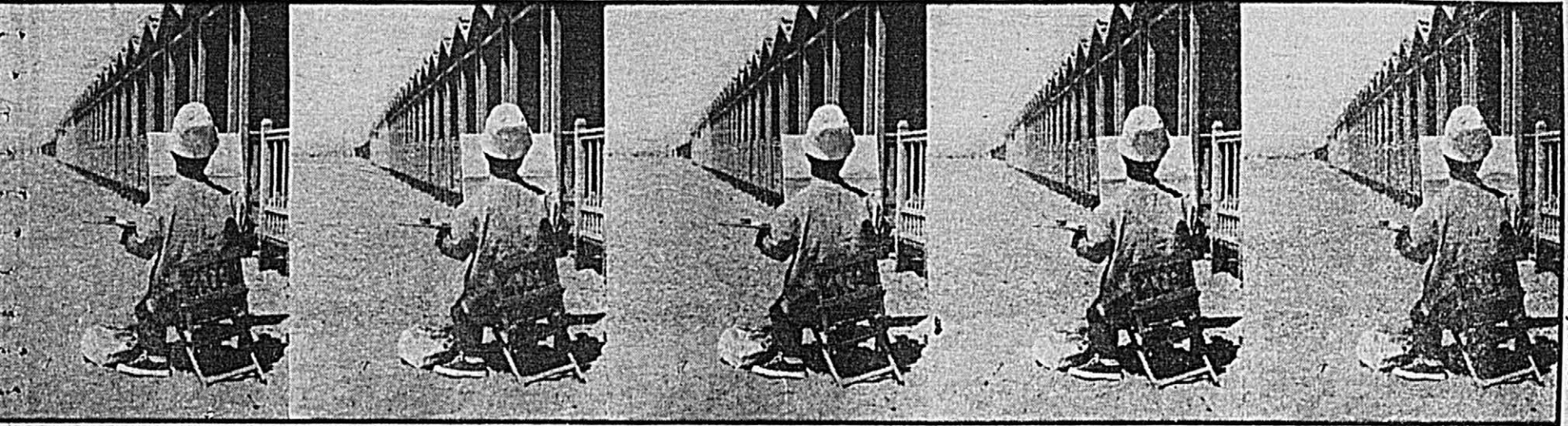
"Well I guess I'll be going now."

"Man, you see this knapsack? Well, I'll drop you before you reach ten feet. I stared at him blankly and said, 'I don't want that you take my picture.' (not) 'but that wouldn't be nice.'"

"I don't want that you take my picture." and walked away, to another part of the park. I didn't believe he had a guitar. you hear the click, you should roll it up. park bench... you should zig-zag. Later that afternoon I walked by.



I Beheld



Geoffrey James

shaggy people lounging in the park. I went over
pictures.
them asked me.

I, You know, ecology, brother, this country is a
city...

donation to your brothers?"

I don't really have any money. You know. Can I take
can't take my picture. My picture's already on
can take a picture of that freak here playin' the
bottleneck player. Man, the fuckin' best."
world's greatest bottleneck player, and of a girl
and giggling while her boyfriend gave me the
said "Now you gotta give us some money man,
n't take our pictures for nothin', man."

s money cuz you took our pictures."

Well I got a forty-five in this knapsack and I can

"But that..." I was going to say, (believe it or
that was all I could think of to say. I turned around
of the park and started taking pictures of
un, but all I could think was "What will you do if
behind this tree, you should make a dive for the
left and right..."

the park and saw the police arresting them.



photos and text by chris pomiecko

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THE ECONOMICS STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

The E.S.A. presents the following professors of the Economics Department this semester in our series of lunch-time seminars:

Friday, November 12, at 2 pm in L411

Jack Weldon — "The Economics of Social Democracy—Problems of the 1970's."

Tuesday, November 16, at 1 pm in L14

Jagdish Handa — "The Rate of Labour Utilization, Labour Productivity, and Relative Income Shares."

Friday, November 19, at 1 pm in L411

Alex Vicas — "Raising Children for Fun and Profit."

Thursday, November 25, at 1 pm in L14

Chris Green — "Prelude to Controls—Causes of Inflation."

Thursday, December 2, at 1 pm in L14

Kari Levitt — "Political Economy of Third World Development."

ALL STUDENTS ARE WELCOME—BRING YOUR LUNCHES.



presents

TONIGHT: CULLODEN
G.B. 1964, Dir. Peter Watkins —

and 60 CYCLES (short)
L. 132, 8:00 pm, 75 cents

**Thur.
Nov. 11:** IDI AMIN DADA
F.D.A.A., 7 & 9:30 pm, 75 cents

**Fri.
Nov. 12:** REBEL WITHOUT A CAUSE
U.S.A. 1955, Dir. Nicholas Ray with James Dean, Natalie Wood and Sal Mineo.
L. 132, 7 & 9:30 pm, 75 cents

**Sat.
Nov. 13:** STARDUST
G.B. 1974, Dir. Michael Apted with David Essex, Adam Faith and Larry Hagman.
L. 132, 7 & 9:30 pm, 75 cents

COMMITTEE TO RESTRUCTURE THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY

PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETINGS

to discuss the majority and minority reports. CRSS members will be present to answer questions.

- Thursday, Nov. 11th Stewart S1/4 1-3 PM
- Friday, Nov. 12th Union Ballroom 1:30-3 PM

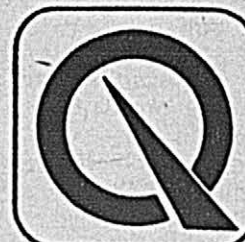
• An additional meeting will be held at the Residences. T.B.A.

The Constitutional Referendum takes place Thursday and Friday November 18 and 19.

BOURASSA MUST GO

- No more billion dollar games
- No more Liberal slush funds
- No more cheap promises to the English (Bill 22)
- No more a government which refuses to negotiate with its teachers, nurses, professionals
- No more a government which couldn't care less about housing, poverty, green spaces

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This announcement is paid for by the official agent of St. Louis P.Q., M. Guy de Repentigny.

Clap for the Wolfman

by Terry Anderson

"The beauty of a network like the CBC is, 'in the words of one American critic, 'that it need not cater nor pander to the purient and passing interests of the public, resulting in programming far superior to the sort of superfluous fluff usually seen on North American commercial networks."

The CBC is well known for the high quality of its documentary and artistic presentations. But when the network scheduled "The Wolfman Jack Show" as part of its fall programming critics were worried. Could a network with so little experience in the variety show field properly produce a show centred around a well-established and dynamic artist of Wolfman Jack's calibre?

The show has definitely succeeded beyond anyone's wildest expectations. By placing Wolfman Jack with some of the most talented performers around today, the CBC has produced what must be viewed as this year's high point of Canadian culture.

The most striking difference between Wolfman Jack (or "Wolfie" as his friends know him) and other current variety show hosts is surely his graceful handling of the English language and his smooth poetic style. Witness this literary gem:

Hi all you good-lookin' people out there
get your minds ready for the silly
giggles
and your hips ready for the funtime
wiggles
This is the Wolfman Jack laying it on
ya
and inviting ya to lots of Peace and
Love
and happiness
on my show

Certainly such material ranks Wolfie as one of the brightest new figures in a new era of modern poetry.

Although the CBC denies that it is in danger of losing its new found star, it is well known that the McGill, UBC and the University of Newfoundland English departments are offering the Wolfman, termed by the CBC as "the international ambassador of rock", full-time tenured positions as a lecturer in modern poetic style and content.

Wolfie has been quoted in the Mcill Daily as refusing to consider any of the positions, stating "Like hey wow man, ya know I ain't just laying it on ya when I tell ya that I wanna stay with all them wonderful folks at the CBC. I tell ya.

Besides, man, they game me an escape-proof contract. My lawyer checked it out and the bastards have it so I'll be doing this show until there ain't no kids around with acne to do Clearasil commercials for."

But the high degree of artistry that seethes from the show cannot be entirely put on the Wolfman's shoulders. The guest stars add a great deal of appeal to the sort of musically sophisticated viewer the show is aimed at. Among the special guests scheduled for the show are Little Richard, David Cassidy, Bobby Rydell, the Bay City Rollers, the Shirelles, Glen Campbell, Tommy James, Tony

Orlando, Johnny Rivers, the Miracles, Gladys Knight and the Pips, Gary U.S. Bonds and Paul Williams.

Regulars on the show will include such highly regarded acts as The Famous People Players, who will do "their sensational puppet routines" which brought them raves as part of Liberace's Las Vegas act, the Puppet dance group and thigh slapping comedy sketches by the talented trio of Canadian regulars Danny Wells, Peter Cullen and Sally Sales."

The Vancouver-based production is clearly presenting the Canadian public with the most intellectually appealing modern talent west of Place des Arts.

The CBC proudly points to the "camaraderie on this show," noting that the Vancouver production sessions have been marked by "a special warmth and family togetherness" with many "end-of-taping parties." A CBC spokesman angrily denied reports that the Mounties and B.C. police were forced to raid one such recent party, arresting several members of the family-type cast for incest and possession of illegal substance. Stated the spokesman, "Are you insinuating that a performer of Wolfie's calibre would tolerate such frivolousness by members of his cast? These people are all professionals. Besides, we ship the entire cast to the Seattle Holiday Inn for all the parties, so how could the Mounties or B.C. police be involved?"

In the meantime, production of the show continues, with the Wolfman promising that "I'll be bringing weirdness, peace and love to everybody." The cast of the show was higher goals in mind than simply providing Canadians with high-quality content programming. The CBC quotes Wolfie as saying "We wanna feel like we're bringing families and individuals close together for an enjoyable half-hour."

Following its success with "the king of disc jockeys, whose radio shows are heard on over 2200 stations throughout the world" the CBC is reportedly considering drastic changes in its future scheduling. All documentary shows will be cancelled, no hockey games will be shown; these will be replaced by ten new variety shows.

The network is expected to announce early next week that these new shows will be hosted by the following well-known personalities: the Fonz, Golda Meir, Rene Levesque (assuming he once again fails to win election to the National Assembly), Ann Landers, Gordon Sinclair, Spiro Agnew, Madame Mao, John Diefenbaker, Pat Nixon and Francisco Franco.



The Wild Recalled

by James Drought
reprinted from the Colorado Daily

Here's to Jack London on his 100th birthday:

When this tough-minded farmboy, sailor, prospector, land-roving hiker, correspondent of wars, Bering seal hunter and eminent storyteller of real people caught in real times died of poison, Thanksgiving, 1916.

He was only forty years old, but with three more than forty books to his credit like Call of The Wild, White Fang, The Sea Wolf, The Iron Heel, Martin Eden, The Star Rover, and volumes of Klondike and South sea talkies.

London was already Public Enemy One to Pinkertons and other "agencies" who performed these jobs for the rich rail magnates (death-to-Jesse James) and the likes of Rockefeller, duPont (suppress!—look what happened to Russia's rich!)

First they burned down Jack's beloved Wolf House at Glen Ellen, Calif. 1913. Then in 1914, they planted a pseudo "Jack London" in the West who wrote bad checks, destroyed credit, threatened women. "He" urged U.S. soldiers not to fight.

It was printed everywhere. "His" letter: "Don't fight, Boys" — Same technique used on Paul Robeson by the rich in 1958. By CIA, FBI, Justice Dept. "He" said "Blacks, don't fight Commies" Let London, let Robeson, let the next one deny he said it.

London disavowed the "letter" but the smear worked. In 1916, lots of newspapers urged he be blacklisted by "all-American publishers" and by Thanksgiving Jack London was dead, curiously after eating some strangely befouled shell fish.

So happy 100th birthday, dead Jack London! You got off looking better than when you arrived twelve days after 1876 began in San Francisco when you bounded out blue-eyed. They say you could read at three, and taught yourself to write.

You could sail at seven on the big Oakland Bay, worked for wages in a laundry at ten, and had your own oyster boat at sixteen. When you married shy little Bessie Maddern in Spring 1900, no green no nothing bridegroom were you at 24-years-old.

Been to sea before the mast in 1892. Hiked through Japan in 1893. Hunted the Bering seal, then roamed across the continent on foot, 1894. Then college. The Klondike. Then writing! The Century begins with your first book, Son of the Wolf.

Why was The Cruise of the Dazzler, 1902, your favorite? Because it captures a becalmed life, "man's lovely route through benign nature"? Ah, but the public wanted Adventure like The Game or protest like War of the Classes, both in 1905.

Dispatches from the Russo-Japanese War! Nobody noticed your lovely red, Daughters of the Snows contradicted the mass-belief that Indians were animals. Half-breeds bought you drinks and cheered, shook your hand and said that you understood.

Is that why you stood up for Jim Thorpe in 1912, when they stripped him of his Gold Medals for \$25 in

undeclared expenses? You supported champion Jack Johnson, too, sent money to Tijuana when they warned you it was suicide, and it was.

Jack London bought forty "plots" from young "Red" Lewis, and never used one of them. He knew "Red" needed the money to make a start toward becoming the first U.S. American to win the Nobel Prize for Literature. London sure could pick 'em!

The "now" critics of our day, who believe J. D. Salinger, Kurt Vonnegut and Norman Mailer have been through "holy hell," that it's a shame that nobody understood John Updike, or Saul Bellow when they were young, or old, have trouble swallowing London.

The Iron Heel anticipated Huxley's Brave New World by five decades, and it prophesied Mussolini's Italy, Hitler's Germany, Tojo's Japan, and perhaps shall we say, Kissinger's U.S. of A? Sea Wolf Larsen personified the tragedy of Nietzsche's.

Superman long before George Bernard Shaw suspected a flaw, and the he-man writer of Martin Eden dwarfs the arrogant pros of Ernest Hemingway, if not already the stiff prospectors of the Klondike, or perhaps the dog-become-a-wolf pre-dated old.

Man Ernie. Yes, you were a Socialist, Jack, and thus came under the scrutiny of the CIA's cultural manipulators 1950-1957, like Frank Wisner, J.J. Angleton, John Leonard. You, London, they circled for erasure, along with B. Torsvan Traven.

But I doubt if the Finks will erase everything. Not you, Jack, and your great love with Charmian the second time around, whom you married in 1905. How the author would get his back up when anyone suggested he had been unfaithful to Charmian.

They can't erase Jack London's work when it's in print everywhere but here! Not your fame, Jack, either, because the Russians keep that alive. Not your great characters — Wolf, Buck, Captain Larsen....and John Barleycorn, 1913.

All the CIA-subsidized universities (100 of the biggest, they report) and their English Departments could hardly erase London, and they'll never get away with the Anti-Semitism smear—not against the collaborator with Anna Strunsky, Socialist.

So here's to the farmboy, Jack London, who went to work and then to sea who wrote about snow, ice, the North, Indians, the sunny islands of the South Pacific and the people, the rich, the middle and the poor in these United States and

Of course, in The World. He wrote to and for the World! Not erasable.

Editor's Note: James Drought is the author of 12 books including Gypsy Moths and has pioneered independent press publications of American books. Until 1973, he was an advisor to Who's Who in America, when he quit after the new ITT owners of the publication refused to include his nomination of black singer-actor Paul Robeson. In 1973, he was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature.



The Weekly

Chinese Waiter Slashes Duck!!

by Joanne Eldinger

I woke up at twelve-thirty suffering from a minor migraine and a stiff neck. The inside of my mouth felt and tasted like a paper bag. My hair resembled the nest of the wild quail. And then the telephone rang.

Feeling murderous, I nonetheless mustered my heartiest mid-morning croak, and answered it. On the other end, oblivious to my condition of post-carouse coma, a well-meaning friend was cheerily extending an ill-timed invitation to lunch. "Great

place" he said. "Chinese, but not Cantonese, it's Szechuan". And before I could manage a negative grunt: "Terrific. Pick you up in twenty minutes."

Faced with the alternative of defrosted Eggos and Hollywood Squares, I went.

The interior of the restaurant was a combination of Early Tea Salon and Contemporary Greasy Spoon. The floor was slightly sandy, and the walls could have benefitted from a new coat of paint, but the tabletops were clean. We

were seated in a corner booth by a tired-looking waiter, who appeared to have spent the night in circumstances similar to my own, so I compassionately forgave him when he neglected to bring out tea, menus, and chopsticks. (He remembered the napkins.)

After perusing the daily specials, I decided to allow my companion to do the honours; since he had already ordered for the two of us (the Peking Special Dinner), this gracious gesture on my part was unnecessary.

The soup arrived promptly, and I hesitantly took a sip. Naturally I burned my tongue, but what remained of my charred taste buds was thrilled by the delicious combination of sweet corn and crabmeat. Encouraged, I sampled the next dish, which resembled graham crackers, but was in reality crispy shrimp wafers with sesame seeds. "Deliciosa," I informed the waiter—my palate delighted but my tongue confused.

Next came a platter piled high with greenery, a dish of strongly seasoned sauce, and wheat pancakes. My discouragement at the prospect of peeta clover sandwiches was soon lifted, as the waiter materialised with a tray whose steaming contents titillated my olfactory glands. Peking duck, mmm.

I poised my chopsticks, ready to attack, when the waiter suddenly whipped out a knife and fork, and proceeded to mangle the beautiful fowl into an unrecognizable duckling hash. My horror knew no bounds—I could only stare, mesmerised, at the shreds on the plate. My partner, apparently unperturbed, was engrossed in the preparation of a super-sandwich, piling vegetables, sauce, and the duck's remains onto a pancake, and rolling everything nearly into a minicrepe. Reluctantly, I followed suit, and was soon confronted with my first veg-a-duck submarine. It was surprisingly good—I could even taste the duck. The only problem was the manipulation of this waffle with my unwieldy chopsticks: I remedied the situation, however, by simply cramming the entire object into my mouth.

In the meantime, the waiter had arrived with three dishes which constituted the main course: shrimp-fried rice, cashew chicken (minus the Ding), and a sizzling-rice concoction. The first two dishes were better than average, but the sizzling-rice was truly a delight: a mixture of mushrooms, tomatoes, enormous

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Red, White and Witty

by Sasha Cunningham

It is said that good things come in small packages. One might also say the same of plays—good plays come in small theatres. Neither adage is uniformly true and yet in the instance of Phoenix Theatre's present production, *Star-Spangled Girl*, the saying applies quite well, with one exception—the acting is excellent, but the play is only tolerable.

Neil Simon's *Star-Spangled Girl* is television comedy. His jokes are ephemeral; their humour is bound up in situations, not in the brilliance of words. At setting up the situations, however, the three Phoenix actors are incomparable.

Andy Hobart (Peter Lonergan) and Norman Cornell (James O'Brien) live in and work out of their small Frisco pad. Their relationship is somewhat like the odd couple's. Norman is whacked out, nervy and childlike; Andy is pulled together, serious and fatherly. Both O'Brien and Lonergan are meticulous in their character portrayals, and beautiful in their timing as they juggle jokes, toss clever witticisms back and forth, and generally induce a racket of laughter

from the audience.

Into their sportive foray enters the quintessential American, Sophie Rauschmeyer (Karen Fullerton). Norman, who "only likes the girls Andy knows," proceeds to fall helplessly in love with Sophie, the blonde Olympic swimmer. As a result the magazine which he and Andy publish together begins to disintegrate. This star-spangled girl is the beginning of the end for both Andy and Norman.

Miss Fullerton is magnificent in her role as the southern athlete. Her accent is consistent and flawless. Her acting is much the same. She is amazingly controlled, piquing into rage where anger is natural, and subsiding into calm the moment she must be rational.

Maxim Mazumdar's directing succeeds in perpetuating the play's comic momentum. By supplying tricks such as a hat rack covered with different hats representing Norman's varied identities, *Star-Spangled Girl* rattles on through the evening with barely a dull moment.

Mazumdar manipulates the Lilliputian stage of the Phoenix so that the audience becomes a part of the set. He uses every inch of available space and directs the action so that one forgets how potentially awkward the action is. O'Brien, Lonergan and Miss Fullerton move well, never obstructing each other while simultaneously addressing each section of the audience that surrounds them.

While the production is good, there are some problems. Lonergan's costume, for example, is not at all suited to his character. Baggy, double-knit pants do not jibe with Andy's business-like nature. As first in his class at Dartmouth, Andy might wear flannels or some such Brooks Brothers apparel.

Star-Spangled Girl will be performed through November 21.



Beckett Needs Scope

by Frank Funaro

Samuel Beckett, giant of the Absurdist, has traditionally been opposed to any deep analysis of his work. Thus it seems highly appropriate, and very much in keeping with the Beckett tradition of incongruity, that an evening be set aside for an examination of what Beckett is all about. It all makes perfect sense.

Beckett Trio, a symposium on the work of the famed playwright, opened last Saturday night at the Second Stage of the Saidye Bronfman Theatre. The program consisted of a short introductory lecture by Professor Shimon Levy of McGill, the presentation of three works by Beckett, and, finally, a panel discussion.

The three pieces presented are examples of Beckett's experimentation in various media. The first, entitled "Eh, Joe", is a television play directed by Daniel J. Suissa. It is a monologue by an unseen female directed at an obviously troubled and anguished middle-aged man. Joe sits alone, on a bed, defenceless against the assault of

his conscience in the guise of a feminine voice. Though often meandering and hard to follow, the piece leaves one with an understanding of the turmoil and guilt in Joe's mind. Like many of Beckett's works, "Eh, Joe" may be criticised for its disjointed construction but in this instance, where the words represent thoughts instead of spoken dialogue, it is appropriate to use a stream of consciousness style; the words are as jumbled and spontaneous as they would be in free thought.

Cascando, a radio play, is the second presentation. This long and drawn out piece deals with man's desire to creatively express himself and be coherent to others. One character sees himself on an unending search for the way to communicate "what life is all about." Not only is he unsuccessful, but along the way he stretches out his arms in a gesture of desperation, only to fall face first in the mud before him.

The rambling, repetitious dialogue of Cascando is interrupted by some beautifully slow, rhythmic music by

Richard Farber. The combination of voices and music very effectively portray the confusion and frustration one encounters in the creative process and in the attempt to express oneself.

The final dramatic presentation is the infamous Beckett creation *Breath*. The curtains glide open to reveal a dimly lit stage covered with debris. The cry of a baby is heard for a moment, then the sound of a person inhaling is accompanied by the brightening of the stage lights. The breath is exhaled; the lights dim simultaneously. The play is over and the curtains close. What it means and how seriously it should be taken remain for the audience to decide, although one can imagine Beckett's amusement as *Breath* is probed by pseudo-intellectuals.

The panel discussion which followed was unsatisfying. It is usually interesting to hear how others interpret a play; however, in the case of Beckett's work, all comments seem redundant and unoriginal. The audience generally responded with comments about how confusing it was, or that it

didn't say anything to them. They seem unable to judge Beckett's works by any standards other than those of theatre as pure entertainment, with no demands placed on the audience for participation in and understanding of the creativity of the work. Beckett demands much from his audience; one cannot expect to sit back and be entertained by his plays. The participants in the discussion made no effort to understand Beckett on his terms. The result was a fruitless discussion.

Presenting the works of another playwright in a similar way could be very rewarding in terms of tying up loose ends in the mind of the observer. The themes, the concepts and the ideas of the artist could be synthesised for a fuller understanding of the artist. However, Beckett is much more than a playwright, he is a way of thinking, and the nature of his creations do not lend themselves well to the symposium format. Beckett is an exception: the more one probes, the more confused one becomes.

Wolfson...

continued from page 1

Department. Replying to the first accusation, Wolfson and her advisor and colleague Professor John Southin compiled a list of publications of other associate professors' publications as a comparison. There were, and still are, quite a few whose publications rank lower than Wolfson's who remain in the Department.

Her teaching standards have to be compared to others: "Dr. Stansbury notes that Dr. Wolfson gave up lecturing in the large core courses because her lectures were not well received, omitting to note that two other professors also gave up lecturing in that course for the same reasons."

Wolfson served on a number of committees before MacLachlan became chairman of the Department. According to MacLachlan, she was "unwilling to serve on committees". Wolfson says that she has "never refused" to serve. In fact, she was nominated by two other women to serve on a committee, but her nomination was never accepted.

Wolfson maintains that the Biology Department has been "flagrantly inequitable in its distribution of tenure". Many other professors in the Department have been tenured whose qualifications can be questioned.

The final reason for Wolfson's appeal has become a question of discrimination against a woman. None of the committees felt they were discriminating against Nancy Wolfson because she was a woman. The Department's re-appointment committee, back in the fall of 1974, did not have any women evaluating Wolfson. Although Wolfson was allowed to suggest a woman, the colleague she brought forth was not allowed to represent her. According to Wolfson, "We couldn't have any friends or colleagues" on the committee.

Since she recommended a woman, who had been involved with Wolfson's promotions under the Department of Zoology (before it merged with Genetics and Botany to form Biology in 1970), MacLachlan refused. Yet, MacLachlan was unable to come up with a single qualified woman.

When Stansbury's Advisory Committee met to discuss her case, the charge of discrimination against women was dismissed as trivial. The Senate Staff Relations Committee (SSRC), with no women on its board, supported Biology's position of not being able to find a woman. When Wolfson questioned the lack of women on the SSRC, she was confronted with negativism from one member; Professor P.C. Hoffman, History. Hoffman's immediate response was: "In light of those comments, I should like to ask you whether or not you regard the Committee presently concerned with your appeal as competent to hear and decide it. If not, it

would be appropriate for you to withdraw your appeal." (Memo to Wolfson from Hoffman, March 9, 1976)

Wolfson feels that with the Administration "being Physics-dominated, it suggests they are unlikely to be sympathetic to women's point of view". The Physics Department has very few women members, while the Department of Meteorology doesn't have any women at all. Since the formation of the Biology Department, with MacLachlan as chairperson (he hasn't been for the last two years), there has not been a single woman appointed.

Wolfson's appeal to the Canadian Association of University Teachers has been disheartening for her. In a letter she received from David Williams, Associate Executive Secretary of the Academic Freedom and Tenure Committee, he said: "We would urge you to begin now to seek future employment in other institutions, perhaps one where you could use what we understood to be your complete fluency in French." Wolfson feels that with her demotion of Research Associate and her age that other employment will be hard to come by. She wrote to the President of CAUT, Dr. Jill

Vickers, deploring their action. As the case now stands, in a letter dated November 2, Vickers encourages Wolfson to continue with her appeal to the organization.

Miller...

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refused. "God knows what happened to them," Miller says. Even the workers of the sewage department of New York were required to take this oath.

Miller introduces Lyndon Johnson as the man who

stopped McCarthy, by telling a story about Johnson, then Speaker of the House of Representatives and Hubert Humphrey, a Senator. Hubert kept saying to Lyndon, "We've got to stop this man." And Johnson replied, "It's not time." Then Senator McCarthy attacked Bishop O'Mann, a Methodist man of the cloth. And it was time.

A reactionary Senate committee was elected to investigate McCarthy, to ensure their spotless reputation. McCarthy was censured, began to drink heavily in public and became a figure of public ridicule. The McCarthy witch-hunt was over.

Grumps. Achievers. Gropers. Leaders. Puppets. Planners. Procrastinators. Those who empathize. Those who don't. Hypocrites.

It takes one kind to work with all kinds. If you really think you've got that rare ability to talk with all kinds of people without breaking into a cold sweat and if you're convinced that working with people is a lot better than weeding through thickets of corporate paper work, we'd like to see your face and hear your voice.

We're London Life. And our success depends on one thing. Talking to people who can talk to people. All kinds.

Spend half an hour checking us out. We have a career possibility that will put you face to face with the human side of business.

The first step is to arrange a meeting with our on-campus recruiter. When you arrive, ask him what we're really like then tell him what you're really like. That should give each of you enough info to know if it's worth getting together again.

We'll be on campus at:

McGill University, November 11 & 12

We'd like to talk.
And listen.

London
Life

Earthbound ballet

By Sasha Cunningham

Ballet Espana was at Place des Arts last weekend. Ballet Espana?! The two do not mix. Coupling ballet and Spanish dance is like trying to mate a gazell and a horse. The more I thought about this mysterious combination of dance techniques the more curious I became to see the Ballet Nacional Festivales de Espana perform.

I went, I saw and unfortunately I was right. The two do not blend successfully. Ballet emphasizes getting off the ground—the lifts, the jumps, the leaps are all part of the lighter-than-air illusion. Spanish dance on the other hand, is wholly terrestrial. They beat the floor, their knees are bent, hips pushed forward and their backs arched so far back that a full glass of water can sit on the chest without falling. In both dance styles the arms act as wings to lift the body, yet in Spanish dance the hands carry castanets to reinforce the percussion of the feet.

It was certainly unusual, then, to see

the forty dancers of Ballet Espana play their castanets even as they did ballet. It was really shocking to see a Sylphide beating her feet, aerial-bound, while at the same time chasing imaginary butterflies with a pair of castanets. Yet I must admit that for what it was this crazy vision was well-performed. Because they performed with total confidence it was hardly awkward to see dancers doing ballet accompanied by men in gaucho pants, a flamenco guitarist and a bevy of ladies dressed in the court apparel of Philip IV.

If butterflies and gaucho pants were not enough there were Picasso sets, (authentic), El Gitano waiters, (not authentic), and matadors to feast upon. Not even a Macy's parade could have beat the motley crew that stamped its way across the stage at Salle Wilfrid Pelletier last weekend. Which brings up another reason for keeping ballet and Spanish dance separate - the upcoming Swan Lake by Les Grands Ballets Canadiens this weekend. The Ballet Espana, having hacked and cratered the stage with their five-inch heels, may have made the floor a death trap for the ballet birds. Who knows? I for one am curious to see what will happen. Perhaps the ballet dancers will finally realize their life-long dream and fly—out of necessity.

REPLY...

To the Weekly:

I am wondering what Alexander Hausvater (McGill Daily - Oct. 27th.) had in mind when he made some statements about theatre in Brazil. I can't just "listen and believe"; I must "question" him. In only seven lines he made three important mistakes: First. Theatre in Brazil is not at its peak. Everyone relatively well informed about cultural activities in that country knows the almost complete breakdown during the last eight years—very few good Brazilian plays have been shown there during these eight years. Furthermore, some of the most important theatre people have left the country, either by their will (facing the impossibility of free work) or by more serious political circumstances.

Second. Under one of the strongest censorship in the world, it's absolutely forbidden to talk about things like "communism" on the Brazilian stages. We notice the absence of Brazilian plays. (Of course, there is writing being done, but at the moment for the drawer). Kitchen-type theatre? A lot of.

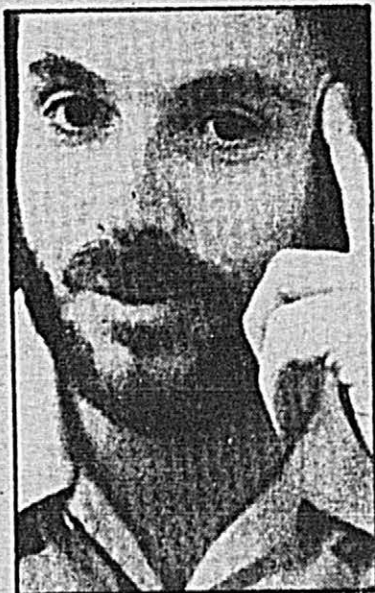
Third. In Brazil, the Communist Party has been officially banned a long time ago. Illegally operating communist (and dissident) parties have not shown themselves during the last four years. To think about a communist appearing in a lobby "to sign an audience up" is, to say the least, a very, very great surrealistic dream in contemporary Brazil.

I would add that, to date, there is nothing like an actor "profession" in Brazil. The stage artists have been fighting on several fronts to be officially recognised as a professional category but in spite of many promises from the government this has not been done, unfortunately.

Unlike his "Goya", Mr. Hausvater's statements about theatre in Brazil are (unfortunately, again) "half subjective unreality and half very surrealistic". And this is not, I think, the right way "to change society; to mould society".

Jose Manuel Bertolote

I play the violin electric



by Chris Pomlecko

Jean-Luc Ponty, whom the North American press has consistently hailed as one of the world's greatest jazz-rock violinists, will be performing at LaFontaine Park on November 18. After tickets to his shows at the Outremont Theatre on November 13 sold out, Ponty added the LaFontaine concert to his schedule. Between the two dates he will be touring other cities in Québec.

The tour coincides with the release of Ponty's new album, *Imaginary Voyage*. Before coming to North America, Ponty played with many European jazz musicians; his albums from this period are now collector's items. When he first

Here, There & Anywhere Films

Cinema V, 5560 Sherbrooke St. W., 489-5559, \$1.49

Nov. 11—6:45 Borsalino. 7:15 Dead End 9:15 Guys and Dolls 9:45 9:45 L'Aventura

Nov 12—6:45 Who's That Knocking At My Door? 7:15 If... 9:15 The Loneliness of the Long Distance Runner 9:45 La Nuit Americain 12:00 Welcome to My Nightmare

Nov 13—6:45 If... 7:15 Bingo 9:15 Who's That Knocking At My Door 9:45 The Little Foxes 12:00 Welcome to My Nightmare Nov 14—6:45 The Little Foxes 7:15 The Loneliness of the Long Distance Runner 9:15 Medium Cool 9:45 Luther

Nov 15—6:45 Bingo 7:15 Shanks 9:15 The Loneliness of the Long Distance Runner 9:45 Psycho

Nov 16—6:45 Desperate Characters 7:15 Cesare et Rosalie 9:15 Notorious 9:45 La Nuit Americain

Cinematheque Québécois, Bibliothèque Nationale du Québec, 170 St. Denis, 844-8734

Nov 10—7:30 Gertude

Nov 11—7:30 Le Charbonnier

Nov 12—9:30 La Bataille d'Alger

McGill Film Society, 392-8934

Nov 10—Culloden and 60 Cycles, a short, 8:00, L132.

Nov 11—Idi Amin Dada. 7 & 9:30 L 132

Nov 12—Rebel Without a Cause. 7 & 9:30. L 32

Nov 13—That'll Be the Day, 7 & 9:30 L132.

Musée des Beau Arts, 3400 Ave du Musée, 285-1600

Nov 13—Les Gars de Lapalme and Le mepris n'aura qu'un temps

Cinema Outremont

Nov 10-7:30 Ti-Cul Tougas 9:30 The Lion has seven Heads

Nov 11—7:30 Ti-Cul Tougas 9:30

Under Capricorn

Nov 12—7:00 Stagecoach 9:30 The Shootist 12:00 Ned Kelley

The Conservatory of Cinematographic Art, Sir George Williams Campus, room H-110 of the Hall Building, 1455 de Maisonneuve W. 879-4349.

Nov 10-8:30 Tribute to Chuck Jones, Chuck Jones will be present

Nov 11-7:00 The Seas Beneath 9:30 a nous la liberte

Nov 12—7:00 La Symphonie Pastorale 9:00 I Dood It Music

Music

Rising Sun, 286 Ste. Catherine W. 861-0657, 844-6028

came to the United States, he played with Frank Zappa (perhaps there will be a reunion, since Zappa is also in Montreal), then he formed his own band and released two solo albums, *Upon the Wings of Music* and *Aurore*. Ponty also played electric violin on Elton John's *Honkey Chateau* album, a very sparse yet effective contribution.

For the LaFontaine date, four musicians back Ponty: Tom Fowler (formerly of the Zappa band), Mike Wolfe on keyboards and Norman Fearington, a drummer, and an acoustic bass and guitar player. Ponty will play both electric and acoustic violin.

The performances will be at 7:30 and 10 pm on November 18, Le Plateau Auditorium, 3700 Calixa Lavalée, LaFontaine Park, \$4.00 reserved. There are also a few tickets (bad seats) left for the Outremont performance on the 13th, same time, same price.

Nov 10-11—Jazz Professionnel with Sayyid Abdul Alkabyr
Nov 12-15—Yusef Lateef
Nov 16, 17—"Concert"

The Yellow Door, 3625 Aylmer 392-4947.
Nov 10-Greg Woods
Nov 11-13—Bob Evans
Nov 15-17—Ray Farquhar and

Thomas Corlette.

The Golem Coffeehouse, 3460 Stanley
Nov 13—9:00, Giant Opening
Concert featuring The Bug Alley Band, Chris Rawlings, The Steve Barry Band, and Penny Lang, chairing a jam concert.

McGill U. Faculty of Music, Pollack Concert Hall, 555 Sherbrooke W., 392-4501. 392-8224

Nov 10—McGill Fine Arts Brass Choir: contemporary music for trumpet and brass choir.

Nov 12—McGill Symphony Orchestra: Beethoven, Ravel, and Britten.

Forum Concert Bowl

Nov 10—Frank Zappa 8:00 Le Plateau Auditorium, 3700 Calixa Lavalée, Parc LaFontaine

Nov 11—9:00, Robert Palmer

Nov 18—7:30 and 10:00. Jean-Luc Ponty, \$4.00, alternate additional concert date to sold-out Outremont performances.

Theatre

Players' Theatre, Student Union Building, 392-8989.

8:30 The Killing of Sister George by Frank Marcus. McGill players. Directed by Greg Peterson. Through Nov. 10. Phoenix Theatre, 1339 Canora Rd., Mount Royal, 733-2039.

8 pm through Nov. 21. Star Spangled Girl by Neil Simon, Directed by Mazim Mazunda. (reviewed in this issue) Revue Theatre, 1851 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., 937-2733.

9 pm through Nov 13. Norman Is that You? by Ron Clark and Sam Bovrich. Directed by Arleigh Peterson. Saidye Bronfman Centre Theater, 5170 Cote Ste. Catherine.

Dreyfus in Rehearsal, to Nov. 21
Beckett Trio, to Nov. 20. At Samuel Grover Auditorium, YM-YWHA, 5500 Westbury Ave. 739-7944. (reviewed in this issue)

Montreal Theatre Lab, 1583 St. Lawrence, 844-8781, Theatre de la Main Goya by Henry Beissel to Nov. 21.

...Peking

shrimp, water chestnuts, and snow-pea pods, covered in a terrific sweet and sour sauce.

The dessert, four balls of dough immersed in a gooey liquid, was then brought to the table. The waiter, having set a bowl of water next to my plate, (an action I interpreted as a polite hint to wash my somewhat sticky fingers), unexpectedly dumped the dough balls in and poked at them with a chopstick. As he deposited two sticky blobs on my plate, I did not flinch. Instead, I nibbled this exotic Oriental dessert, and found a hot filling of baked apple, enclosed by lovely crisp exterior of deep-fried batter covered in a sweet syrup and sprinkled with sesame seeds. A delectable finale to an interesting, tasty, and inexpensive meal.

The place is located on St. Catherine and De Bullion, (east of St. Laurent), and it's called The Peking Garden.

Pendant la présente campagne électorale il y a beaucoup de mystification autour de la question nationale québécoise. Nous désirons vous présenter notre position sur la question nationale d'un point de vue Marxiste-Léniniste et non d'un point de vue bourgeois comme les partis représentés à cette élection.

La Nation Québécoise

Le Canada est fondamentalement un pays bi-national. Nous entendons par nation "une communauté stable, historiquement constituée, de langue et de territoire, de vie économique et de formation psychique, qui se traduit dans une communauté de culture."

—J.V. Staline

La nation québécoise originaire des colons français venus s'établir ici au 17ème siècle. La Nouvelle-France était fondée, société coloniale semi-féodale. La langue commune de ces colons était le français. Au cours du 18ème siècle s'est développé la formation psychique commune, mentalité et caractère national.

Les ancêtres du peuple québécois étaient concentrés surtout dans la vallée du Saint-Laurent. A partir du 18ème siècle, avec la diversification de l'économie et des échanges commerciaux entre

les principales villes et la campagne, le Québec n'était plus cet ensemble de communautés agricoles du temps de la Nouvelle-France semi-féodale.

Pendant le développement ou la formation de la nation québécoise, la Nouvelle-France fut conquise en 1760 par la Grande-Bretagne. Le peuple québécois s'est vu imposer par la force une administration étrangère, représentant les intérêts de la Couronne britannique. Pendant un siècle les Britanniques ont essayé d'assimiler le peuple québécois, mais en vain. Ainsi nous pouvons relier l'origine de l'oppression nationale à la Conquête de 1760-63. La Confédération de 1867 donna force de loi à la oppression nationale du Québec, se réalisant en faisant totalement abstraction au droit à l'autodétermination de la nation québécoise. L'Acte d'Amérique du Nord Britannique, qui est encore aujourd'hui la Constitution Canadienne nie complètement le droit à l'autodétermination de la nation québécoise.

Le droit à l'autodétermination

Mais que signifie le droit à l'autodétermination?

"Le droit de disposer de soi-même, c'est à dire: seule

la nation elle-même a le droit de décider de son sort, nul n'a le droit de s'immiscer par la force dans la vie de la nation, de détruire ses écoles et autres institutions, de briser ses us et coutumes, d'entraver l'usage de sa langue, d'amputer ses droits". —J.V. Staline

Ce droit signifie que la nation québécoise peut décider de son avenir politique jusqu'à fonder un Etat indépendant et de se séparer du Canada. Non seulement c'est son droit de décider mais aussi d'avoir la garantie que sa volonté sera réalisée sans être réprimée par la force.

Oppression nationale du Québec

La bourgeoisie canadienne, à laquelle cette oppression profite le plus, commence même par nier l'existence d'une nation québécoise. Ainsi Trudeau et Bourassa, de même que tous les fédéralistes, parlent de communauté linguistique et d'entité culturelle.

La bourgeoisie canadienne entrave fréquemment l'usage de la langue de la nation québécoise. Par exemple elle nie le droit des pilotes et contrôleurs québécois de travailler en français. La bourgeoisie s'immisce par la force dans la vie de la nation québécoise, par la force militaire.

OP-ED

Les élections; une vue différente

La "crise" d'octobre '70 en est un bon exemple. En établissant la loi des mesures de guerre, elle a profité d'une pseudo-insurrection pour contrôler, arrêter et questionner des centaines de personnes sur leurs activités, chose qu'elle n'aurait pu faire ouvertement, c'est à dire "légalement" en temps normal.

Les Jeux Olympiques ont permis le même geste.

Au Québec, le chômage est de 10%, tandis qu'au Canada anglais il est de 8%. En 1973, le salaire horaire moyen au Québec était de \$3.35, au Canada anglais il atteignait tout près de \$4.00. Les ouvriers et ouvrières du Québec se battent toujours pour la parité salariale avec leurs confrères et consoeurs de l'Ontario. N'est-ce pas là des évidences de l'oppression nationale du Québec?

Les quelques dix partis bourgeois représentés à ces élections proposent différentes solutions à la question nationale. Par exemple, le Parti Libéral propose des "garanties constitutionnelles", le Parti Québécois, la séparation....

NB Vos commentaires et critiques sur article nous sont indispensables. Par exemple, si vous êtes en désaccord ou si quelques points ne vous semblent pas clairs, s'il vous a aidé ou s'il vous semble en l'air... Passez par la table de littérature au "Union" le lundi, mardi et mercredi midi dans l'entrée du "University Centre".

Le Cercle de McGill de la Ligue Communiste [marxiste-léniniste] du Canada.

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Rachel Pratt. Small-town girl out to conquer the big city. Pick the winner.

The city

Large cities may not be for everyone. But to Rachel there's no place more exciting or richer with opportunities.

Maybe she is a little starry-eyed, but Rachel has a far more worrisome problem. She's on a social merry-go-round.

Her day isn't complete unless she joins her friends for some pub-crawling after work. Much too often, pubs lead to parties. She's getting too little sleep, eating poorly, and her boss now regrets hiring her.

Rachel thinks it's all a great adventure. She forgets why she first came to the city. Truth is, unless she wises up and backs away soon, small-town girl may very well wind up big-city loser.



Rachel

Large cities may not be for everyone. But to Rachel there's no place more exciting or richer with opportunities.

Maybe she is a little starry-eyed, but fortunately for Rachel, she's a realist as well.

She's made some wise choices, including her decision on drinking. Not too often, not too much, is Rachel's motto. That goes for beer, wine or spirits, no matter where she is or with whom.

The interesting thing is, her moderate lifestyle hasn't made Rachel less popular. Nor has it made the city a less exciting place. It's just making her stronger. Strong enough to win.

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McGill Christian Fellowship:

Continuing the study of the book of Habakkuk with Jean-Marc Grellet. 12 noon in the Newman Centre, 3484 Peel St.

McGill Fine Arts Brass Choir:

Works by Campo, Merrill, Rivier, Erb, Jacob, Guilfré. Under the direction of Robert Gibson, trumpet. 8:30 pm, Pollack Concert Hall, 555 Sherbrooke W. Free.

Soeuricide?

McGill Players is proud to announce the second week of its first evening show, THE KILLING OF SISTER GEORGE, by Frank Marcus at the Players' Theater, Union Building, tonight at 8:30 pm running through until Saturday November 13th. Tickets are \$3.00 general admission, and \$2.00 students and senior citizens.

For reservations call the Union box office at 392-8926 from 9 am-4 pm, or 392-8989 after hours.

McGill Tennis Club:

Come to room B47 of the Union today between 12:15 and 1:45 pm to get information on reduced rates for indoor play, tournaments and/or ladder competitions. Our phone number is 392-8097. Get with it, participate!

Département de langue et littérature françaises:

Le professeur Charles Bouazis, auteur de Littérature et Société, parlera de PSYCHANALYSE ET LITTÉRATURE à 12 heures à Salle Peterson, Salon des Professeurs. Entrée libre. Renseignements 392-4577.

Hillel: "Shira"—singing:

A fun get-together to sing old songs and learn new ones. Noon, at Hillel House, 3460 Stanley. (If this "Daily" got to your hands too late, make sure to try us next week...)

The Committee for Research on Paralliterature:

Invites you to its second session in '76-'77 in the Arts Council Room, Arts Bldg., at 8:30 pm. Prof. Ingrid Schuster, Dept. of German, will speak on "Love and Crime on the Rhine: Analysis of a 'Kolportageroman'".

Public Lecture Anthropology Department:

"Production as idea and value from Quesnay to Marx through Adam Smith", Louis Dumont, Directeur d'études, Ecole des Hautes études en Sciences Sociales (Paris). Leacock 738, 4 pm.

Women's Intramural Ice Hockey:

7:30 Nurs-Grads vs. WW
8:00 Nurs-Grads vs. Gardner
8:30 McM Marvs vs. Arts & Science
9:00 Gardner vs. WW
9:30 Arts & Science vs. P&OT

10:00 P&OT vs. Management
10:30 McM Marvs vs. Management

Mao Tsetung Thought Study Group:

Weekly meeting to discuss Chairman Mao's Line On Literature and Art. Leacock 26, 7:30 pm.

McGill Film Society:

MFS presents: "Culloden" (GB 1964 b-w, 72 mins, d-Peter Watkins) and "60 Cycles" (short). Tonight 8:00 L 132, 75 cents.

McGill Film Society:

00:5 thglnot gniteem. Look Ben, its in reverse!

Motorcycle Club:

Meeting today in rm. 307 of Union building. Will discuss party set for Saturday night. For more information call Charlie at 932-5220.

Epistemology of Anthropology:

Prof. Richard Salisbury will

speak on "Intervention and Expertise; Do We Really Know?", 12:15 pm, Leacock 738.

McGill Shotokan Karate Club:

Practice today at 7 in the table-tennis room of the Currie gym. Beginners as well as advanced are welcome to participate.

Département de Français — AGELF:

Professeur J.L. Launay sera notre hôte pour une soirée Napoléon à 7 pm. Peterson Hall, Salon des Professeurs.

Community McGill:

These kids need you! A seven year old girl on St. Lawrence needs a general tutor. A boy in grade 5 living on Laurier needs a tutor for reading, writing and math who could also be his Big Brother. Come to Union 411 if you are interested in any of these things.

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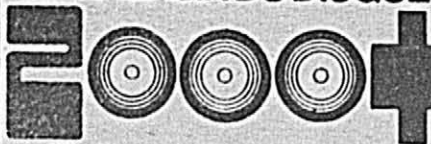
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